COLLEGE ROTC IS LARGEST SOURCE OF OFFICER PROCUREMENT

The university Reserve Officer Training Corps has been the largest and most effective single source of officer procurement for the Nation's military career force.

So testified Army Major General Leo E. Benade, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy), on several proposed pieces of legislation of concern to the Defense Department, before the Subcommittee on General Legislation of the Senate Committee on Armed Services on Nov. 5.

Gen. Benade said, "Our experience also shows that, after times of national crises, interest in the military wanes and enrollments in the ROTC decline. With today's efforts toward an All-Volunteer Force, a Zero-Draft posture, and with the trend of universities to make the ROTC program voluntary, an increase in scholarships is necessary to meet post-Vietnam requirements."

The bill, H. R. 4729, on which Gen-Benade was testifying, proposes to increase the number of ROTC scholarships for each of the military services.

At present, 5,500 scholarships are authorized for each Service. The amended House bill proposed an additional 1,000 scholarships for the Army, 1,000 for the Air Force and 500 for the Navy.

In addition, the amended bill requires that no more than 20 per cent of the scholarships be available to students in the two-year program and that at least 50 per cent of the students must qualify for in-state tuition rates.

Gen. Benade pointed out that "There

(Continued On Page 2)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 11, No. 5 **December 2, 1971**

Sec. Laird Calls Reorganization 'Economical'

Dr. Hall Appointed Chief Of Newly-Created Intelligence Post

Sweeping changes affecting the intelligence community throughout the Department of Defense—not the least of which was the appointment of Dr. Albert C. Hall to the newly-created post of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)—went into affect in early November.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, enroute from Saigon to Hawaii on Nov. 6, released a statement on the DoD intelligence reorganization, terming the move as "economical," and one which would "enhance the effectiveness of Defense activities."

The new changes were made following some of the guidelines proposed by the President's Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, along with other recommendations made by Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke in July, at a time when he was then the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) and Secretary Laird's chief civilian staff advisor on intelligence.

Dr. Hall, in his new position, will work closely with both Secretary Laird and Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, and will normally represent the Defense Department on the new Intelligence Resources Advisory Committee. Deputy Secretary Packard, in turn, will sit on the new National Security Council Intelligence Committee.

DR. ALBERT C. HALL

Dr. Hall—considerably experienced in the complexities and sensitivities of intelligence—will assist the Defense Secretaries in full cooperation and coordination with Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms as he (Mr. Helms) moves to meet other intelligence responsibilities recently outlined by President Richard Nixon.

Lieutenant General Donald V. Bennett, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, will continue to work as Secretary Laird's primary military intelligence advisor and will also support intelligence needs of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Other intelligence changes include:

—The appointment of Dr. Alexander H. Flax as Chairman of the Defense Intelligence Agency Scientific Advisory Committee, effective Nov. 9. He succeeds Dr. Hall in the post. Dr. Flax, President of the Institute for Defense Analyses,

(Continued On Page 7)

ROTC PROCUREMENT

(Continued From Page 1)

has been no adjustment in the ROTC subsistence allowance since it was established in 1946. The current rate, designed to defray the students' living expenses, has not been changed since it was first established for the Navy in 1946 and the Army and Air Force in 1964. A survey was made of room and board expenses at 53 colleges and universities for the years 1946 and 1970.

Subsistence Allowance

"In 1946, the $50-monthly subsistence allowance provided full coverage of these expenses at 85 per cent of these schools. In 1970, this same allowance did not offset these expenses in any of the schools," he said.

Additionally, bill H.R. 6724, on which Gen. Benade testified, recommends an immediate increase in the monthly subsistence rate from $50 to $100. It limits subsistence rates for freshmen and sophomore scholarship students to 20 months for the first two years of college.

Gen. Benade also testified on H.R. 6723 with its provision of financial assistance through subsistence payments to students enrolled in the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class program saying, These payments would be identical to those paid to members of the ROTC and would provide assistance in defraying educational costs."

"As with ROTC, the student is required to spend one or more summer periods engaged in training which reduces his earning power and his ability to afford higher education."

Candidates Not Lost

The measure will ensure that many qualified and desirable officer candidates are not lost. About 85 per cent of Marine Corps officers come from civilian college campuses. Statistics show that the Platoon Leaders Class program has recently experienced an increased shortage of military candidates.

In 1968, the program obtained 97 per cent of its candidates; in 1969, 77 per cent; and in 1970, 72 per cent. To obtain adequate candidates, it is considered that monetary subsidization of Platoon Leaders Class applicants would greatly increase the enrollment incentive.

"In addition," the general pointed out, "we have considered the impact of the Marine Corps program on the ROTC and it is our opinion that both programs can survive and flourish."

Another bill, H.R. 7950, proposes to revise and repeal certain statutes relating to flight training and requirements.

Repealed sections of the law would eliminate specific flying hour requirements and certain obsolete provisions. A new section would permit military pilots to be trained in a manner consistent with mission needs, safe operations in American air space and up-to-date pilot training techniques.

Testified on Law

Gen. Benade testified that the law—"written in 1916 and amended in 1926—is overly restrictive with respect to present and future developments in flight training. A change is necessary to provide the military services with flexibility in light of technological breakthroughs in flight simulation and other training innovations and techniques."

Enactment of the measure, according to the general, would not increase budgetary requirements nor reduce costs. But the proposal should improve the quality of training and produce economies in entry level flight training.

Bill H.R. 8656, pertaining to promotion of Missing-in-Action [in Southeast Asia] personnel, was advocated by Gen. Benade, who said, "Enactment of this legislation would provide for increased dependency and indemnity compensation payments to survivors based on the higher grade or rank held and may serve to alleviate some of the burden borne by survivors in these cases."

Missing-in-Action Personnel

The bill provides that promotions of Missing-in-Action personnel are valid for all purposes, including Federal benefits, even when the date of death is later determined to have occurred prior to the promotion.

Under Title 38, USC, section 402(a), dependency and indemnity compensation paid to the survivors of a serviceman who dies on active duty is based on the pay grade held by the member as of the date of his death. If this date is determined to have been prior to the date of promotion, the promotion cannot be considered in determining compensation payments.

Gen. Benade testified, "After the cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia, there is a strong possibility that personnel accounting and identification procedures for those members carried in a missing status, as defined in title 37, USC, 552 (2), will uncover positive evidence that many of them died during the period of their captivity."

Title 37

Under Title 37, USC 556, the Service Secretary or his designee is charged with the responsibility of making status determinations in these cases. The actual date of death for these personnel must be based on the evidence and information available, such as aircraft wreckage and remains, intelligence data, eyewitness reports of released prisoners, and other similar sources. In certain cases, where conclusive evidence such as this may not be available, a presumptive date of death will be made, predicated on circumstantial evidence.

Although any money credited to a member's account or received by his next-of-kin as a result of promotion to a higher grade is not repayable to the Government, the family still must suffer the anguish of being notified that payment of death gratuities and entitlement to any subsequent benefits will be based upon the lower grade held on the date of death.

Bill H.R. 8356 makes permanent the

(Continued On Page 8)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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Gen. Greenlief Gives Statement

Reenlistment Bonus Proposed For Guard Recruiting

Army Major General Francis S. Greenlief, in testimony Nov. 3 before the Special Subcommittee on Recruiting and Retention of Military Personnel of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, presented a statement on improving National Guard recruiting and retention.

With National Guard pocketbooks in mind, Gen. Greenlief, Chief, National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army and Air Force, said, "In my view, our most pressing need for a new incentive for the Army Guard is the reenlistment bonus. The reenlistment bonus would enhance retention of the trained Guardsmen we now have, and would assist us in attracting greater numbers of combat veterans who are leaving the active services."

Pointing out that such a bonus would not only increase combat readiness through retention of trained and experienced personnel, he added that it would also reduce initial recruiting requirements and the associated costs of initial active duty training as well.

Remedy Shortages

In order to remedy manpower shortages by increased retention of Guardsmen reaching the end of their obligated service and by attracting more active Service separatees, Gen. Greenlief recommended that the bonus be provided for Guard and Reserve forces by not later than the last half of Fiscal Year 1972.

The bonus, together with the higher pay for personnel in their first years of service, will allow retention of the current six-year initial enlistment.

Prior to its adoption, a working test of the bonus should be limited to personnel who are not draft-motivated by reasons of their age or random sequence birth-date numbers.

The general advised that, "To be timely, legislation should be enacted sufficiently early to permit an enlistment bonus test during FY 73."

Secondly, he advocated the establishment of an earlier age option for Title III retirement. Such an option would enhance continuation of service for a full 20 years. There is a need to expand the career force, particularly among the enlisted members.

Such an optional age retirement program need not be more expensive than the current retirement program, if retired pay were to be actuarially based on the individual's age at the time he elects to retire.

Under such a plan, the individual could retire when he wanted to. The earlier his retirement, however, the smaller his monthly income. For the individual, this system would provide a more attainable goal as well as greater flexibility. For the military services, it could provide a more effective incentive without significantly increased costs.

As Gen. Greenlief emphasized, "The sooner such a program were to be initiated, the sooner we could accrue the benefits to our manpower programs."

He advocated a way of providing some protection for the survivors of those Guardsmen and Reservists who die after 20 qualifying years of service for retirement but before receiving their first retired pay check. Currently such survivors receive no benefits.

"Such improved survivors protection," he pointed out, "would help to convince wives of the value of having their husbands continue their service in the Guard."

Additionally, the support of the Administration and the Congress is needed in changing the attitudes of people, particularly young people, towards the military service. The National Guard is pursuing this goal through community action and public relations programs, demonstrating that the National Guard does belong to, and does participate in, community and State activities.

Gen. Greenlief stressed, "We have initiated an umbrella approach to recruiting and retention which we call 'Operation Belong.'" Some of these approaches are:

—A re-emphasis of the Guard's traditional role of belonging to the community and the State while, at the same

(Continued On Page 7)

IN THE TONKIN GULF. Rear Admiral J. B. McDevitt, USN, right, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, is welcomed aboard the Seventh Fleet Command Ship USS Oklahoma City by the Seventh Fleet Commander and former Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), Vice Admiral William P. Mack, USN. Adm. McDevitt, on a Western Pacific visit to evaluate military justice administration in the fleet and combat zone, conferred with Adm. Mack on a number of legal subjects. **(Official U.S. Navy Photo by PH2 John McCrite)**

— U.S. Executive Guidance Series —

This is the fourth in a series of articles to appear in Commanders Digest written by top officials within the United States Government. These articles span a variety of important subjects which have a continuing bearing on our Nation and its youth—from the Executive branch of Government point of view.

—CAN THE WORLD BE SAVED?—

by WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Few causes in our history have so quickly seized the public imagination as the cause of a safe and serene environment. It used to be that the fate of the physical world in which we live was the exclusive concern of birdwatchers and soil conservationists. No longer.

Many different people are now deeply concerned about the fate of the earth as a whole; they want to do their part to ensure the survival and prosperity of mankind.

We keep hearing predictions that the ice caps will melt, that atmospheric ozone will disappear, that the oxygen-giving phytoplankton of the ocean will be destroyed, that one animal or plant species after another will be crushed under the juggernaut of population, rampant urbanism and technological advance.

But the disturbing fact is that we do not really know what will happen on a planetary scale. We do not have the scientific facts to justify either optimism or pessimism. Nevertheless, we must act expeditiously on the basis of what we do know, and that is precisely what the Environmental Protection Agency has been doing since it was created last December.

We have greatly stepped up enforcement of existing pollution control laws and critically reviewed the environmental impact of hundreds of Federal projects. We have set up a tough permit program under the reactivated Refuse Act of 1899 and boosted financial support of sewage treatment plants from an annual outlay of $200 million to $2 billion during the past two years.

We have promulgated strict air quality standards to take effect in 1975. We are testing a number of highly promising facilities to recover energy and valuable residues from municipal solid waste. By the end of 1971, we shall make recom-

mendations to the Congress for the control of endemic noise.

These are just the first resolute steps we must take during the next generation to restore our heritage of clean air, pure water and decent landscapes. Much of that progress will depend upon the young people who will inherit responsibility for society tomorrow.

No group of similar size anywhere will equal their impact as our initial enthusiasm evolves into the steady commitment we need for the long haul. They will inherit the world, and in large measure they will determine the kind of world it is that they do inherit.

Which brings me to a crucial point. We in government need access to the broadest possible spectrum of advice. We must have the input of scientists, engineers, jurists, businessmen, statisticians, behavior specialists, and even philosophers if we are to make informed decisions.

We must know specifically what people want, what their priorities are, what trade-offs between personal prosperity and social excellence they are willing to make, what risks they will tolerate to preserve their comfort or convenience. The closer the citizen stands to the decision-making process, the sooner we can reach his goals.

It is especially critical that government not get locked into rigid positions. Environmental issues tend to be complicated; problems are not amenable to one-time solutions. We must be ready to shift policy as new facts come on line, even if that makes us look inconsistent.

We must also eschew fanaticism. Stopping pollution virtually overnight might be accomplished by draconian means, but doing so would cause massive unemployment, a precipitous drop in productivity, and disruption of vital services. Perhaps most importantly it would risk a violent counter-reaction that could discredit the whole notion of econeering (environmental management and engineering).

On the other hand, doing nothing would risk the eventual extinction of the human race, for the simple reality is that our population and economy cannot continue growing at an asymptotic rate within a finite system.

It is obvious, then, that the decisions as to "how clean, how fast" cannot be made exclusively in the corporate boardroom, or even by activists, scientists or politicians alone.

That is why we in the EPA have taken a number of steps to open the inner sanctum of government to the people through public hearings on pesticides and air quality standards, by encouraging citizens to comment on proposed regulations and by setting up informational seminars around the country for the mutual exchange of fact and opinion.

The practice of a little elementary Democracy is more efficient, operationally speaking, than a closed-door system. It also chips away at the vast monolith of distrust of government that has built up in recent years when some government officials fell into the habit of promising more than they could possibly deliver.

But, ultimately, we shall not be able to clean up our surroundings and restore a proper balance between man and nature unless each of us makes a personal decision to start living as a dedicated environmentalist.

This may sound like just another civics text cliché. But public sophistication and maturity will actually be crucial in determining whether democratic values, whether mankind itself, will survive.

We have led the world before in establishing high standards of living and opportunity. Now we have an even grander mission: to lead the world boldly into an age wherein technology is the servant, and **not** the master, of man.

Officials Offer Prayers For Servicemen During Inter-Faith National Bible Week

Prayer statements by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, the heads of the armed services, more than 30 other senior defense officials, members of Congress and other dignitaries were sent to American Forces Radio and Television Service Stations and aired worldwide in connection with the Inter-Faith National Bible Week, Nov. 21-28.

President Nixon had urged participation in active Faith in his role as honorary chairman of Inter-Faith National Bible Week, a yearly observance sponsored by the Laymen's National Bible Committee, an organization of men and women seeking to foster greater knowledge of Scripture. The first observance was held three decades ago on Dec. 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor Day.

Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Courts Associate Justice and National Bible Week Chairman, had urged all Americans to read a passage from the Bible on Thanksgiving Day.

His suggestion had been Psalm 100 as an "appropriate expression of gratitude to God." He specifically cited the fourth verse of the Psalm: "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him and bless His name."

First Memorandum Of Its Kind

U.S., Thailand Sign Drug-Trafficking Agreement

International cooperation in halting drug trafficking moved ahead significantly recently when the United States and Thailand signed a memorandum of understanding on illegal narcotics.

The memorandum of understanding, the first executive agreement of its kind, was signed in Washington by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman.

In brief remarks at the signing ceremony, Secretary Rogers pointed out that the "memorandum of understanding will provide the framework for major joint efforts in suppressing illegal traffic in dangerous drugs."

Among the efforts to be mounted by the two Governments are increased measures against drug traffickers, control of opium poppy production, medical and social rehabilitation of drug users, and a comprehensive education and public information program.

In signing for the Royal Thai Government in the simple ceremony, Foreign Minister Khoman pledged that this "government will wholeheartedly cooperate with the United States Government and other governments concerned in trying to resolve this very dangerous problem" of narcotics production and trafficking.

Programs Defined

The memorandum of understanding between the two countries outlines the programs which each will start and operate to halt drug trafficking and use.

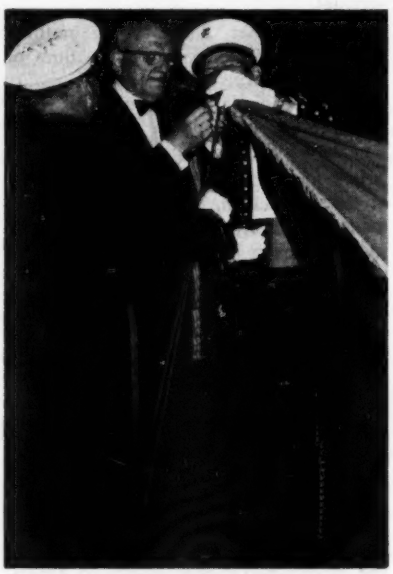
The Royal Thai Government will put additional police into the field along its borders to halt the illegal transit of drugs through the country. For its part in this program, the United States agreed to cooperate with the Thai government in setting up training programs for its officials, making equipment available for the interdiction of drugs, and putting advisory groups at the disposal of the Thais.

In addition, the Thai government will continue with its program of eradicating opium poppy crops grown illegally by hill tribes and will develop other types of agricultural programs for those people.

In support of the agricultural program, the United States will make technical programs and equipment available to Thai officials. The U.S. has also agreed to provide medical equipment and train personnel in programs designed to rehabilitate and treat drug users, and both countries will carry out comprehensive education and public information programs.

In addition, Thailand and the United States agreed in the memorandum of understanding to work together within the United Nations and other agencies to combat drug abuse and control trafficking in narcotics.

In his remarks made at the signing, Secretary Rogers mentioned the Administration's program of working with the Government of Turkey in setting up agricultural programs for farmers who will no longer be permitted to cultivate poppies.



COMMENDATION CEREMONY. A Meritorious Unit Commendation streamer is attached to the Colors of the 8th Marine Corps District, headquartered in New Orleans, by U.S. Representative F. Edward Hebert, second from left, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, during formal ceremonies at the Marine Corps' 196th anniversary ball held there Nov. 6. The 8th District was cited "for meritorious service in the field of personnel procurement for the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve from July 1, 1969, to April 30, 1971."
(Official USMC Photo by SSgt. Jerry Baker)

Mission to Turkey

A White House announcement on the program stated that Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin would head a mission to Turkey to advise the Turkish Government on agricultural development programs for the western Anatolia region, the country's primary opium-growing area.

The high-level team was to visit Turkey in early October to study the agricultural situation of the seven provinces that produced opium in 1971, assess the potential for improved agricultural output, and provide specific program and policy recommendations for the Government of Turkey.

Although international agreements permitted Turkey to produce opium poppies as a legitimate cash crop for export, in mid-1971 Turkish Prime Minister Nihat Erim announced that all poppy cultivation would be forbidden by the end of 1972.

To give the farmers new crops, the Turkish Government had requested a team of agricultural experts to survey the Anatolia area.

Secretary Rogers also mentioned the recent action by the Royal Government of Laos. Authorities in that country recently put into law new anti-narcotics measures which, for the first time, prohibit the growing, processing, trading, and use of opium, morphine and heroin.

Secretary Rogers called the Turkish program, the agreement with Thailand and the Laotian law, models "of responsible leadership by governments and men determined to stamp out the international evil of drug trafficking."

INTELLIGENCE POST

(Continued From Page 1)

was Chief Scientist of the U.S. Air Force from 1959-1961, and has authored numerous technical papers on aerodynamics. He has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee since 1970.

—Establishment of a National Cryptologic Command, under Vice Admiral Noel Gayler of the National Security Agency; implementation planning is already under way.

—Establishment of a Defense Map Agency and an Office of Defense Investigations, staff work for which is also under way. Both actions were likewise ordered by the President.

Defense Is Ready

In his statement, Secretary Laird asserted that "we at Defense are fully ready to do our part in assuring the continuing proper functioning of our national intelligence community."

He urged that a representative of the Treasury Department become a full member of the U.S. Intelligence Board, "because of the continuing impact of our intelligence assessments of the international financial situation."

Secretary Laird pointed to earlier steps he had taken to improve the organization and operation of Defense investigatory agencies, including the establishment, last spring, of the Defense Investigative Review Council, which, he said, was done in order to enhance civilian supervision in that area and in a manner fully consistent with the constitutional rights of individuals.

Impact on Budget

"All of these activities," he explained, "will, of course, impact upon and be reflected in our Fiscal Year 1973 budget recommendations which I will be prepared to present to the President next month. While there may be some costs involved in the reorganization process in the months immediately ahead, I believe the Department of Defense will be able ultimately to reduce costs because of these actions. We will, of course, accomplish these changes, as we do all changes, in a way that fully recognizes the rights of current Defense employes and in a way that minimizes personnel turbulence —civilian and military."

Mr. Laird summarized his remarks accordingly: "The Department of Defense has been getting its intelligence house in better order for many months now and has reached a point in its own internal changes where we are ready to accomplish quickly and effectively the new directions from the President." He added that he would further discuss DoD intelligence preparations and posture with both Mr. Helms and President Nixon.

GUARD BONUS

(Continued From Page 3)

time, being part of the National defense team.

—Development in the Army National Guard for the first time of a trained recruiting staff which will provide professional recruiters at every level down to and including each company, battery, and troop.

—The addition of $250,000 to the Army National Guard's advertising budget for new and additional recruiting materials for distribution to the states.

—Expansion of in-Service recruiting at active Army separation centers to take advantage of the early-out program to attract veterans into the Guard.

—Enlisting the support of the National Urban League in the recruitment of black members.

—Stressing the need for improved recruiting and retention among Guard leaders at all levels.

—Finally, the improvement of Guard training, leadership and motivating techniques.

Forward-Looking Programs

Such forward-looking programs are necessary because, as Gen. Greenlief emphasized, "Today, National Guard units are tasked with wartime missions which, a few short months ago, were active-duty force missions. The deployment times associated with these missions have not changed. Guard units are expected to be overseas in combat in the same short time as were the active units which we have replaced in the war plans."

Today the National Guard is better prepared to meet this new mission than ever before. As a direct product of the Total Force Concept, it is, for the first time since World War II, being fully supported with modern equipment.

At this critical time, however, the National Guard's most necessary ingredient for readiness—qualified motivated manpower—is drying up.

This is the result of a number of reasons.

No Problem

Recruitment was no problem prior to 1950. Men did not have to leave home for active duty training. The initial enlistment period for the Army Guard was three years. Training periods comprised two-hour drills on week nights.

Once active duty training was required, drills were lengthened to four hours and held on weekends, and initial enlistments were extended to six years. The draft was used as a recruiting motivator.

Gen. Greenlief pointed out that, "The law provides that service in the National Guard is a lawful alternative to the draft, and since the war in Vietnam was and is unpopular, our units found men literally pounding on their doors and clamoring to get in."

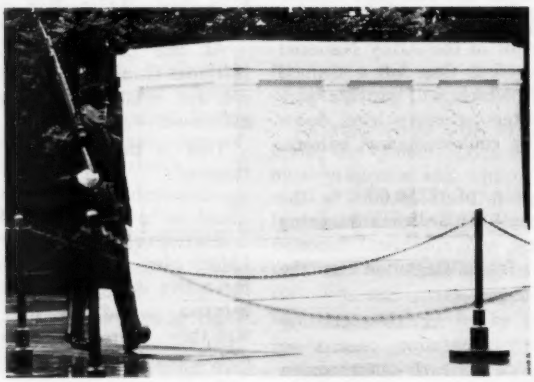
Enlisting Men

DoD directives stated that men be enlisted on a first-come, first-served basis. The combination of circumstances produced in National Guard ranks the most intelligent, best educated men in its long history. Many, however, were not motivated to make the Guard a career or even to stay beyond the required six years.

During the period of the Zero Draft, waiting lists for entry into the National Guard disappeared and Guard strength dropped by almost 11,000 men.

"The need is clear," Gen. Greenlief concluded. "If the National Guard is to decrease its dependency on the draft, we will need new programs and new incentives as replacements for draft motivation in attracting a qualified, stabilized, and highly motivated force. Since we must, I am convinced that we will attract and retain this required manpower, and that we will achieve the readiness objectives that our missions require."

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY



THE WHITE HOUSE

The following statement was made by President Richard Nixon on Nov. 11:

Fifty years ago a soldier known to God alone was returned to America from the foreign land where he fell in defense of freedom. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, and his memory consecrated for all time to those who have died that this Nation might live.

That first Unknown was selected by an Army sergeant named Edward F. Younger. Three times Younger circled the caskets, on one of which he would lay a single white rose, and suddenly stopped in front of one of those caskets. As he is reported to have told it later, "A voice seemed to say: 'This is a pal of yours.'" He laid the rose on that coffin.

Today, Americans come here from all over to stand near one of these Unknowns, and in their hearts a voice says: This is a friend of yours—or, here is your brother, or your father or your son.

Though only God can know the names of those who sleep here, we all can know what is most important to the soul of this Nation. We know that these were Americans who answered freedom's call and paid freedom's price.

Their skins may be black or white, or red or yellow; they may have been young with their lives before them, or they may have had full lives already; their religions we do not know; the homelands from which their ancestors came we cannot know. In the American ideal, none of these things was essential to the quality of life they were able to seek. In death, the ideal is realized—those who lie here are equal in the sacrifice they made, equal in the contribution they made, equal in the honor we bear them.

Thirteen years ago President Eisenhower came to Arlington to bury Unknowns from the Second World War and Korea. By that time, America knew that the idea of a war to end all wars was in vain. It was clear that what we really need is peace to end all wars. Such a peace would require as much power and as much perseverance and as much patience and as much courage as any war. We have such power and such courage. We hope that we shall have such a peace.

Soon, another Unknown may come to rest on this hallowed hill. We pray he will be the last. But we will be mindful of what St. Augustine is reputed to have said: "I shall work as if everything depended on me. I shall pray as if everything depended on God."

This Nation intends to do both.

ROTC PROCUREMENT

(Continued From Page 2)

authority to pay special allowances for the emergency evacuation of military dependents from oversea duty stations.

Basic Allowances

There are four basic allowances in the law:

—A dislocation allowance equal to one month's basic allowance for quarters.

—A per diem payment, based upon the current rate established for the location involved, for a period ordinarily limited to 30 days.

—The shipment of a privately-owned vehicle at Government expense from the place evacuated to the place of temporary residence.

—The waiver of recovery of up to one month's pay which may have been advanced to assist in the evacuation of the dependents.

As Gen. Benade pointed out, in October, 1962, dependents were evacuated from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and in May, 1963, from Haiti, in the West Indies. Evacuation of dependents from the Panama Canal Zone and the Island of Cyprus was ordered in February, 1964, from Vietnam and Indonesia in 1965, Egypt and Libya in 1967, and most recently from Jordan in 1970.

Bill H.R. 8356

Gen. Benade testified on behalf of H.R. 8356: "Without the authority of this legislation, the Department of Defense would have been required to seek special legislation authorizing the payment of special allowances to the dependents involved in each of the mentioned instances.

"Making the authorization permanent would reduce the administrative burden, as well as the cost, of preparing individually remedial legislation. The legislation will only be used on those occasions when it is necessary to evacuate dependents from an area outside the U. S. due to very unusual circumstances or those which constitute a valid emergency," he concluded.

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